

# ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, SALEM, O.

## Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, JUNE 29, 1849

"I LOVE AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS, Edmund Burke."

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chesnut sts.

### WORDS OF INTRODUCTION.

At the earnest and repeated solicitation of long-trying personal friends and co-laborers in the Anti-Slavery cause, I have consented to take the editorial oversight of the ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE during the current year. In entering upon the discharge of my duties in this new position, and in a community to which I am personally a stranger, I may say without affectation that my mind is oppressed by a sense of the responsibility involved in the undertaking, and by the fear that I shall not be able to meet either the demands of the cause or the expectations of my friends. I can only promise that whatever of ability or experience I possess shall be faithfully devoted to the work before me, and that the Bugle in my hands, whatever may be its faults, shall not lose the reputation it has acquired under its former Editors for an unflinching adherence to the cardinal doctrines of the American and Western Anti-Slavery Societies.

The present is an important period in the history of the Anti-Slavery Movement. The public mind is at length so far saturated with anti-slavery truth, that politicians of every class find it necessary to make loud professions of regard for Liberty and Equal Rights; and there is danger that the true friends of the cause, deceived by the potent wiles of party, may be induced to relax their exertions and swerve from the high ground of principle at the very moment when a firm adherence to the Right is indispensable to success. The great truth cannot be too often nor too earnestly impressed upon the friends of the slave, that a political party, however specious its professions, is neither a legitimate nor a reliable instrumentality for the promotion of a MORAL ENTERPRISE. While they rejoice in political revolutions as affording evidence that public opinion is assuming a more healthful tone, that anti-slavery truth is fast permeating the public conscience, let them not for one moment imagine that the cause can go forward by political instrumentalities alone, without the aid of that MORAL AGITATION which has been so potent in its influence hitherto. Above all, let them not dream that a party which stands pledged to maintain the compromises of the Constitution, to stand guard over slavery in the States, can be relied upon to prevent its extension to new territories. The party which thus begins by sacrificing principle to expediency can offer no sure guaranty of adherence even to its own low standard in time of temptation. The course of political parties is ever downward from the point of departure; little by little, as their numbers increase, and office and emolument appear to depend upon some fortunate stroke of policy, or an adroit shifting of the political cards, they swerve from the line of rectitude, until their very triumph only paves the way for some new intrigue or disgraceful compromise in which Truth and Right are bartered at the shrine of human selfishness and ambition.

The Free Soil party is one of the first fruits of the Anti-Slavery Movement—an effect of which that movement is the cause. We can afford to be just and even magnanimous in our estimate of its character and aims. That it originated in an honest desire to check the farther encroachments of Slavery and confine it within constitutional limits, and that this desire is in itself praiseworthy, we cheerfully acknowledge. We even rejoice that a time has arrived when a political party can be induced to take such ground. It is a proof that the conscience of the nation, which for a long time gave no signs of vitality, is slowly but surely waking from its stupor under the influence of the Moral Agitation created by the Abolitionists. The movement which has produced such a party, which renders its existence even possible, is still needed to enable it to accomplish even the modified good at which it aims. But it is needed still more as the only means whereby the people of this country can be induced to take their stand upon the rock of principle, to refuse all compromise with Slavery, and dissolve their unallowed Union with Slaveholders, in the Church as well as in this State.

The Bugle will be devoted hereafter, as it has been hitherto, to the great work of reciting Public Opinion by a fearless exposure of the crimes and atrocities of Slavery and of the guilt of those who uphold it. By arguments and appeals addressed to the conscience and the moral sense of the community, it will seek to destroy the unrighteous compact and compromises by which the North is leagued with the South for the support and sustenance of Oppression. In this warfare its spirit must ever be bold and aggressive. It can offer no terms of capitulation to the enemies of Liberty; it can exempt from censure no one who would earn the right to speak one part of the truth by basely consenting to suppress another. At the same time it will ever be the Editor's aim to treat

his opponents with fairness and candor, to win them to the truth by the spirit of love.

To the members and friends of the Western Anti-Slavery Society I extend my most cordial salutations. A stranger among them, I know they will not leave me without the sympathy and the aid which it is their province to afford. It is essential to the highest usefulness of an anti-slavery paper that the Editor should, so far as possible, be acquainted with his readers. The subscribers to the Bugle are scattered over so wide a territory that I can hope to form a personal acquaintance with but few of them. They must communicate their thoughts and wishes by letter. In this way I hope to hear, the often or the better, from every town where the Bugle circulates. Many I trust will contribute by their pens to render it worthy of a much wider circulation than it now enjoys. All can do something to increase its efficiency and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness by obtaining new subscribers. I am persuaded that an earnest and simultaneous effort on the part of its friends would double its circulation within a month, and that we might thus enter upon the new volume with a patronage which would place it above embarrassment, and even afford an income which might be devoted to other branches of anti-slavery labor. Friends of the Slave in the West! will you not at once take hold of this work with a zeal that shall prove you to be in earnest? Reader, you whose eye now rests upon these lines! this appeal is to you—yes, to YOU! Let not another day pass over your head without witnessing an earnest effort on your part to obtain subscribers to the Anti-Slavery Bugle. If you can procure but one, that is better than nothing; and even if you fail entirely, the effort will do you good, and may open the way to success hereafter.

I am glad to say that arrangements are in progress which it is hoped may result in furnishing the Bugle with a new dress at the beginning of the next volume. Friends and fellow-laborers! SEND IN THE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—O. J.

### The Annual Meeting.

The Annual Report and Proceedings of the Western Anti-Slavery Society at its recent Anniversary, will be found in our columns to-day, and to them we invite the careful attention of all into whose hands this paper may fall. The meeting, though not as numerously attended as in some former years, (owing to the busy season at which it was deemed inadvisable to hold it, and to the fact that no very eloquent or distinguished speakers were expected to be present,) was yet large and enthusiastic. It was held under the Great Tent, which was pitched in a romantic spot on the border of a fine wood, contiguous to the Grove meeting-house, near New Garden. Commencing on Tuesday morning, it continued three full days, with unabated interest, the audience at times filling the Tent to its uttermost circumference. To an eye unaccustomed to the great meetings of the West, the scene was full of romantic interest and unsurpassed beauty. The sight of such a multitude, of all ages and complexions, brought together for a common object, and that object the freedom of the enslaved; the novel appearance of the immense tent, which covered the assembled throng, shielding them, though inadequately, from the fierce rays of the sun; the innumerable wagons of all sorts and descriptions, with the great number of horses standing under the shade of the trees as far as the eye could reach; these and other circumstances combined to form a picture which we cannot undertake to describe, but which we can never forget.

For a list of the topics which came before the meeting, the reader is referred to the official record. The resolutions which excited the most earnest discussion were those relating to the Church and to the inherent iniquity of the Union which has so long upheld the system of Slavery. Among the speakers on these or other topics were Henry C. Wright, J. W. Walker, John Knox, S. Myers, A. Cowles, Jas. Barnaby, B. S. Jones, Sarah Coates, Truman Case, Jane Trecoett, Hartwell Preston, and Oliver Johnson. Mr. Preston appeared as an opponent of Disunion and the champion of Free Soil, and was heard at considerable length. He certainly displayed much ability as a speaker, but his arguments were based on Expediency rather than Principle. He was exceedingly strong, the reader is referred to the official record. The resolutions which excited the most earnest discussion were those relating to the Church and to the inherent iniquity of the Union which has so long upheld the system of Slavery. Among the speakers on these or other topics were Henry C. Wright, J. W. Walker, John Knox, S. Myers, A. Cowles, Jas. Barnaby, B. S. Jones, Sarah Coates, Truman Case, Jane Trecoett, Hartwell Preston, and Oliver Johnson. Mr. Preston appeared as an opponent of Disunion and the champion of Free Soil, and was heard at considerable length. He certainly displayed much ability as a speaker, but his arguments were based on Expediency rather than Principle. He was exceedingly strong, the reader is referred to the official record.

On the subject of funds, we think, on the whole, that the meeting exhibited a commendable spirit. The sum of \$500 in cash and pledges was raised to pay off the debt of the Society; and it is the friends of the cause who were not present will only exhibit the

same liberality, the debt may be speedily liquidated. On this subject more anon. Forty new subscribers were also obtained for the Bugle.

The hospitality of friends in the neighborhood of the meeting was unbounded, enabling kindred spirits from remote points to mingle together in the freedom of social intercourse and strengthen each other for the conflicts yet to come. The spirit of harmony and brotherly love which prevailed, with but slight exceptions, from the beginning to the close, and the earnestness and devotion which were so conspicuous in all the proceedings, were indeed cheering. As a stranger we owe our heartfelt acknowledgments for the kind and cordial welcome extended to us by friends of the cause from different parts of the State. Henceforth we are no more a stranger, but a fellow-laborer with our Western friends, ready to share with them the labors and responsibilities of this important field. And now, united in principle, one in faith and hope, strong in mutual reliance upon Divine aid, let us all bend our energies to the work before us.

### Death of James K. Polk.

The Eleventh President of the United States died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst., aged 53 years. His disease was chronic dysentery.

Thus, in a little more than three months after the close of his Presidential term, has passed to his final account the man upon whose soul rested the chief responsibility of the late infamous war with Mexico. We say the chief responsibility, because his official position clothed him with adequate power to keep the nation clear of that atrocious crime, and because he deliberately provoked a bloody contest with a weak and helpless nation, for the Extension of Human Slavery, and for the harvest of 'glory' and 'honor' which such a contest was expected to confer upon his name and administration. Having formed this estimate of him, while living—an estimate forced upon us by the facts of his political and Presidential career—we shall be true to our conviction now that he is dead. Death cannot alter or modify historical verities, nor transform crimes into virtues. The dead is in the presence of God, where he can be affected neither by our praise nor our censure. It is for the living that we are called to speak, not in terms of hypocritical panegyric, but of righteous condemnation of the example of one whose life was stained by crime, and who prostituted the highest office his country could confer to the most ignoble ends. The memory of James Knox Polk, in the minds of the pure, the noble and the good of all coming time, will be associated with the gigantic villainies of the War with Mexico: the slaughter of thousands of innocent and helpless men, women and children; the prosecution of a sanguinary contest for the extension and perpetuity of slavery. Let the young men of our country, who have launched, or are about to launch their fortunes upon the tempestuous sea of politics, take warning from the example of one who, in attempting to grasp the bubble of earthly fame, has plucked upon his guilty head an avalanche of shame, an immortality of infamy!

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Polk, before and during his Presidential career, and while involved in the criminality and atrocity of the Mexican War, was a member of the Presbyterian Church! What need have we of further proof that that Church is an unclean body, a refuge for criminals of the worst grade? Mr. Polk, too, was a slaveholder, but the Church never rebuked him for that sin, though she greatly exulted in the fact that he never tolerated the vice of dancing in the White House! There is only one kind of dancing which the popular Church allows, and that is the Polka performed by the slaves to the music of the whip! The most eminent of her saints are skillful players upon that instrument, and its thrilling tones are thought to have a wonderfully enlivening effect upon the piety of the slaves! It was not for a tract against the sort of dancing to which this music is the usual accompaniment, that the American Tract Society offered a premium a few years ago!

### Policy vs. Principle.

In political parties, however high their original aims, policy is ever usurping the place of principle. Men engaged in political warfare seem instinctively to rely upon management and wire-pulling to carry their ends, rather than upon an open and fearless advocacy of truth. It is owing to this inherent tendency that political parties always become corrupt in proportion as they become numerous. There is in them no moral vitality, or not enough to secure healthy action. Thus we see, that in Mr. Palfrey's District, in Massachusetts, the Free Soilers have been calculating upon his re-election without any moral agitation on their part. They have refrained from holding Conventions to arouse their own party, lest they should also arouse the Whigs. Instead of going into the contest upon principle, and keeping up a wholesome agitation among the people, they have listened to the song of the siren, 'Keep still—say nothing—if we do anything to show that we are alive, we shall only stir up our opponents.' The result is just what might

have been anticipated; after three or four trials, Mr. Palfrey is about as far as ever from being elected. The lesson to be drawn from this and similar examples is, that it will never do to rely upon a political party to carry forward a moral enterprise. Political action is not a primary agent, but an incidental result, in the cause of Reform.

**AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.**—This work, which has been looked for with much interest, has been recently published in Boston. It contains over 400 pages, is handsomely printed and bound, and embellished with a portrait of the author and his "Wendell," which is itself worth the price of the volume.

It is said that the history of any individual would be an interesting one if truly written; and the history of such a man as Henry C. Wright, who has been so much both in Europe and America, and done so much for humanity, laboring with an earnest soul in the various reforms of the day, cannot but be intensely interesting. The title of the work is in itself a recommendation—"Human Life; illustrated in my individual experience as a Child, a Youth, and a Man." Those who wish to know the history of a man from his childhood up, to look into his heart and read his doubts, and fears, and hopes, its orthodoxy, and its heterodoxy, to trace the progress of a human soul and witness the sundering of the letters which bound it, and see the clouds which enveloped it gradually dispelled, will be recompensed by reading the "Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright." It seems hardly necessary to say that its style is simple and unpretending, and the reader will find in the work some letters of interest which have been published in another form. The price of the volume is \$1, and it can be procured of the author at any of the meetings he is holding in various parts of Ohio.

**PEACE CONGRESS.**—Our readers are already apprised of the arrangements which have been made for holding a grand Congress of friends of Peace in Paris sometime next August. A recent letter from Eliza Burritt informs us that that illustrious man, M. LAMARTINE, has consented to preside over the deliberations of the Congress, and that there is every prospect that the meeting will be largely attended. The American Peace Congress Committee are anxious to send out 100 delegates from the United States, and we are glad to observe that J. R. Giddings was recently elected by a Convention at Painesville, to represent his Congressional District in the body referred to. The movement is not based on thorough peace principles, but as a means of exciting discussion it will no doubt do good.

**WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.**—The annual commencement in this institution will take place July 12th. Prof. Taylor Lewis, of New York, we perceive, is announced as the orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is an able man, but unfortunately his eyes are set in the back of his head, so that he can see nothing good save in the past. Reform is a word more shocking to his sensibilities than the whole catalogue of our national crimes. The gallows is his favorite institution, the grand thermometer by which he judges of the piety and morality of a people. To doubt the absolute divinity of a hanging is to him positive proof of infidelity. What is the inference to be drawn from the selection of such an orator by a Western College? Did the people on the Reserve want to refresh their memory of the good old times when Church and State were wedded by their spiritual fathers—to call back the days of bigotry and "blue-laws"? If so, they have hit on the proper expedient, for Prof. Lewis is the incarnation of the narrow bigotry of the Puritans. His oration will be a bona worth picking.

**STEPHEN S. AND ABEL K. FOSTER.**—These earnest and devoted friends of the slave are now laboring in Eastern New York, a field but little cultivated hitherto, and one which we hope will yet bear abundant fruit. They will make it a special object to obtain subscribers for the National Anti-Slavery Standard. They are for the present on Long Island, and if they can succeed in getting up an anti-slavery revival there, we shall begin to hope that the day of miracles has arrived. On Sunday last they were to hold a meeting in Flushing under the "George Fox Oak." May the mantle of that fearless servant of God rest upon them!

**NATIONAL A. S. STANDARD.**—This paper has just entered upon its tenth volume under circumstances which encourage the hope of increased efficiency and usefulness as the organ of the National Society. The accession of EDMUND QUINCY to its Editorial management will no doubt secure it a multitude of new readers, while the continuance of Messrs. GAY and LOWELL, each unrivalled in his sphere, is of itself a sufficient guaranty that the paper will hold its rank as one of the ablest, as in its new dress it is certainly one of the most beautiful journals in the United States. We shall be happy to forward the names of subscribers in this vicinity. Terms \$2 per annum.

Our thanks are due to Hon. S. P. CHASE for copies of valuable Reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to Sugar and Hygiene.

In 1844, the National Anti-Slavery Standard—a Garrison paper—was reprinted by the Whigs, with the title changed to *New York Standard*, and circulated, just before election, extensively in New York and Ohio, to promote the election of Henry Clay. David L. Child, who, with Lydia Maria Child, edited the Standard, wrote and stamped it for Whiggery; and leading Garrison Abolitionists went for disunion and "that same old coon" at the same time.—*Wisconsin Free Democrat*.

It would hardly be possible to compress into a smaller space, so great a number of downright "whoppers" as the above paragraph contains. We were in New York during the Presidential struggle of 1844, and in daily intimacy with the Editor of the Standard, and don't believe that the Whigs ever reprinted that paper as above stated. The Editor of the Standard, moreover, during that campaign, was not David Lee Child, but Sydney Howard Gay, who, whatever other faults he may have had, was certainly not a Whig, nor in sympathy with that party, as the files of the paper would abundantly prove. Mr. Child never "wrote and stamped it for Clay" until after he left the editorial chair of the Standard. Nor was he in 1844, if he is now, a disunionist. He certainly "stamped it" for Van Buren last Fall. Equally false is the assertion that "leading Garrison Abolitionists went for disunion and 'that same old coon' at the same time." The Democrat, we venture to say, cannot name one who did so. We call upon the Editor to take back these assertions, which are the result, we have the charity to believe, of misinformation, not of an intention to deceive.

**NOVEL LAWSUIT.**—We learn from the Montreal Gazette that a slave who had escaped from bondage lately brought a suit against his former master (who had come into Upper Canada on a visit) for his wages. The slave, as might be expected lost his case; but it must have galled the spirit of the slaveholder to be thus arrested and made to give bail by one who, in a 'land of liberty,' was his chattel. The fugitive failed to recover, we presume, either for want of proof that he had rendered service, or in consequence of some legal technicality.

**COMING NORTH.**—A Washington letter of June 16, published in the Philadelphia North American, says: The President will probably visit the Bedford Springs in the month of August, and afterwards comply with his promise to the citizens of Pittsburgh, made when on his way to be inaugurated. He proposes then to journey through the interior of Pennsylvania, and to attend the Agricultural Fair at Syracuse, N. Y. Toadies and flunkies may prepare for a jubilee. The bloody warrior, the incorrigible slaveholder, will demand their worship.

**FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND C. L. REMOND.**—Having engaged to spend the first of August at Cincinnati, will hold meetings, on their way thither, at Sandusky City, from the 19th to the 24th of July inclusive, and at Columbus on the 25th. On their way home, it is expected that they will visit several places in the Eastern part of this State. Mr. Douglass, agreeably to a promise made us at Rochester, will doubtless advise us of his plans at an early day, when they will be announced in the Bugle. The friends of the Slave in this region will give these eloquent advocates of the cause an enthusiastic welcome.

**JAMES B. CLAY, (SON OF HENRY.)** the newly appointed Charge d'Affaires to Portugal, was one of the ruffians who, in 1816, personally aided in mobbing Cassius Clay's printing office in Lexington. It is natural that one who himself received office as a reward for his services in a war for the extension of slavery should select for official station one who served the same cause in a lawless attack upon the Freedom of the Press.

**NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.**—We are reluctantly compelled to defer till next week an account of the Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends, which it was our privilege to attend, at Waterloo, N. Y. from the 1th to the 6th inst. It was an occasion of deep interest, and we anticipate great good from this new movement in the religious world.

**MY PREDECESSORS.**—I copy with pleasure the following paragraphs, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Jones from the Bugle:

"THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE."—We are sorry to see that Mr. and Mrs. Jones retire from the Bugle. Our intercourse with them has been pleasant to us; because they always made us believe they were in earnest. One could understand they were saying what they thought, and we condole with them in the misfortune, be it what it may, which deprives them of editorial honors and pleasures. Others will congratulate them on their escape from trouble; but we know of no other occupation in which they will find less vexations and more pleasures. May they be resigned to their lot and useful in some place.—*Pitts. Sat. Visitor*.

The last Bugle contains the valdictory of the editors, Benj. S. and J. Elizabeth Jones. Although our friends have differed widely in their views from many of the rest of us in regard to the manner of treating the Anti-Slavery question, and have sometimes thought it necessary to

rap us over the knuckles, yet, so far as I can see, I think they have maintained their integrity faithfully in battling for the slave. Wherever they go, may they go for the right, and whatever they do, may it never be worse than editing a paper.—*New Lisbon Aurora*.

**COMING BACK.**—2,000 overland California emigrants are on their way back, having found it next to impossible to continue the journey to the gold region. Among these emigrants there is much sickness and suffering, and a great deal of quarreling.

**COMMUTATION.**—A bill to commute the punishment of Leitch S. Blaisdell, convicted for murder, to imprisonment for life, has passed the New Hampshire Legislature.

### MEETINGS.

Allen Hury will address a meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Freedom in Fairmount, on Sunday, July 7th.  
At the Grove Meeting House, on Sunday, July 8th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., the same individual will speak on the Rights of Women to the Electing Franchise.

Marcus R. Robinson, Truman Case and William Stebbins will hold an Anti-Slavery Meeting at Batavia, Mahoning County, on Saturday and Sunday, July 6th and 7th. Large attendance is desirable. Come one, come all!

### Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle.

The Salem A. S. Sewing Circle will meet at the house of Laura Barnaby on 5th day next, at 11 o'clock, P. M.  
The women of Salem, friendly to the cause, are hereby invited to attend.  
6th mo. 29th, 1849.

### Receipts.

Carly Tanslinson, Mt. Pleasant,	\$1.00	224
Amos Hossey, Franklin Grove,	50	223
Stephen Hussey, Upper Sandusky,	50	222
Jesse Holmes, Salem,	1.00	221
Wm. B. Bingham, Birmingham,	50	220
Eliza Griffith, Brownsville,	1.00	219
Isaac Hillis, Mt. Union,	1.00	218
J. F. Kynett, Bondsbrough,	1.00	217
Ann Garand, Columbus,	1.25	216
John Fitzpatrick, do,	2.50	215
J. H. Sherman, Farmington,	1.00	214
Joseph Harlan, Westville,	50	213
Mary Ann Wilson, Augusta,	1.00	212
D. Bates, Unionville,	1.00	211
S. Edwards, Ashland,	2.00	210
M. Millinger, Unity,	2.00	209
N. Johns, W. Point,	2.00	208
Wm. B. Randolph, Hecks,	1.00	207
H. La. Chester, do,	75	206
John McElroy, Bondsbrough,	2.00	205
A. Hatch, do,	1.00	204
C. Tupper, Randolph,	1.00	203
Wm. Feltick, Belle Centre,	1.00	202
John Beasley, Leesburgh,	50	201
Wm. Griffith, Thomas' Shop,	1.00	200
Samuel Johns, Clarkson,	1.00	199
Flint Cook, Charleston,	1.00	198
Marcus Miller, New Lyme,	1.00	197
James Westfall, Augusta,	1.00	196
H. Hawley, Lima,	2.00	195
Isaac Johnson, New Garden,	1.00	194
William Griffith, Pennsylvania,	1.00	193
Robert Hillis, Mt. Union,	1.00	192
David Hillis, Madison Creek,	1.00	191
George Clark, Mt. Pleasant,	1.00	190
H. P. Smalley, Randolph,	50	189
Robert Smith, Poland,	2.00	188
George F. Langsloath, Fort Ancient,	1.00	187
S. T. Wilson, Kennett Square,	1.00	186
B. W. Deer, Randolph,	1.00	185
A. Case, Eagleville,	75	184
Mary Tuttle, do,	1.00	183
John Smith, Mecca,	1.50	182
Edward Matthews, Ravenscroft,	1.00	181
Joseph Carroll, do,	2.00	180
R. Rice, Farmington,	1.00	179
Peter Fales, Southington,	1.00	178
Truman Case, Randolph,	1.00	177
Isaac Levy, Mt. Pleasant,	1.00	176
Reuben Buckman, Randolph,	1.50	175
Ann Eliza Lee, do,	1.00	174
Z. Johnson, Mt. Union,	1.00	173
Mary Ann Deanning, New Lyme,	1.50	172
Polly Breakway, do,	1.00	171
E. F. Curtis, Orangeville,	1.00	170
Edward C. Jones, do,	1.00	169
Samuel E. Morris, East Bethlehem,	1.25	168
Charles Saxe, Massillon,	1.00	167
Jas. H. Richardson, Bucks,	50	166
John Knox, Polaski,	2.25	165
Nathan Truman, Hamover,	2.00	164
E. F. Wickliffe, Marlboro,	1.50	163
Jesse Bishop, do,	1.25	162
Augustus Case, Rootstown,	1.00	161
Mahlon Erwin, Cool Springs,	1.00	160
Thomas Thompson, Hiram,	1.00	159
Nathan Ball, Painesville,	1.00	158
David Edgar, W. Greenville,	1.00	157
Jacob Dutton, New Garden,	1.00	156
Edward Lewis, Unionville,	1.00	155
J. H. Ward, Randolph,	1.00	154
Ann Clark, Deerfield,	1.50	153
Austin Collins, Randolph,	20	152
Thomas Bentley, Green Hill,	1.00	151

Please take notice, that in the acknowledgment of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscriber's name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

No subscriber need expect that a reduction from the price of \$150 will be made, unless the money is forwarded at the time specified in the published terms.

### JAMES BARNABY,

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Cutting done to order, and all work warranted.

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### COVERLET AND INGRAIN CARPET WEAVING.

The subscriber, thankful for past favours conferred the last season, takes this method to inform the public that he still continues in the well-known stand formerly carried on by James McLeran, in the Coverlet and Carpet business.

**Directions.**—For double coverlets spin the woollen yarn at least 12 cuts to the pound, double and twist 32 cuts, coloring 8 of it red, and 24 blue; or in the same proportion of any other two colors; double and twist of No. 5 cotton, 50 cuts for chain. He has two machines to weave the half-double coverlets. For No. 1, prepare the yarn as follows: double and twist of No. 7 cotton yarn 18 cuts, and 9 cuts of single yarn colored light blue for chain, with 18 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and 18 cut of No. 4 for filling. For No. 2, prepare of No. 5 cotton yarn, 16 cuts double and twisted, and 8 cuts single, colored light blue, for the chain—17 cuts of double and twisted woollen, and one pound single white cotton for filling. For those two machines spin the woollen yarn nine or ten cuts to the pound.

Plain and figured table linen, &c. woven.

ROBERT HINSHILLWOOD.

Green street, Salem.

June 16th, 1849. 6m—119